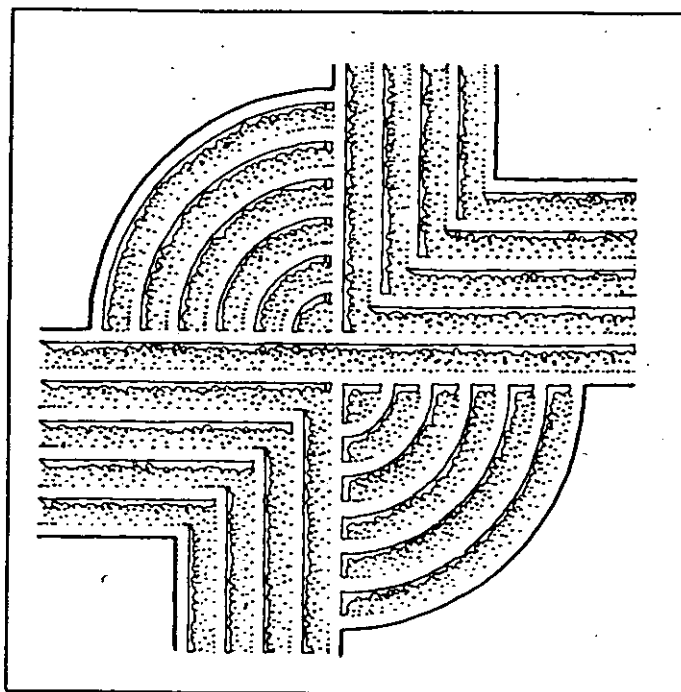


MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AT WALLING GROVE PLANTATION, BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 35

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AT
WALLING GROVE PLANTATION, BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Chicora Research Contribution 35

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May 17, 1989

Introduction

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Bill Pierce, developer of the 390 acre Walling Grove Plantation tract. This property is situated at the north end of Ladies Island in Beaufort County, South Carolina. The tract is bounded to the north by the Coosaw River, to the east by another tract of land, and to the west by Johnsons or Broomfield Creek. Bisecting the triangular-shaped tract is a dirt access road (Figure 1).

Within the development boundaries are two tracts slated for immediate development. This study involves a survey of these two areas, termed the north and west tracts, not the entire plantation. The boundaries of these two Phase I parcels are shown on Figure 1. The north tract includes 14 planned lots, as well as two standing structures from the 1950s, and includes approximately 18 acres. The west tract includes 20 planned lots and incorporates approximately 19.5 acres. Combined these two tracts account for approximately 9.6% of the total development (or 12.6% of the highland area) and 33% (or 3400 linear feet) of the total water frontage.

The total development plan calls for approximately 18,500 linear feet of road construction and the creation of over 150 lots. The proposed roads will require clearing, grubbing, filling, and paving. The development will also require the placement of water lines, storm drainage, and other utilities. The development of the lots will result in considerable land alteration and potential damage to archaeological and historical resources which may exist in the project area.

This summary is intended to provide a synopsis of the preliminary archival research and the archaeological survey of the Phase I tract; it is not intended to be a final report. The 37.5 acre Phase I tract and its survey will be more fully discussed in the final report.

Based on discussions with the developer and the Staff Archaeologist with the State Historic Preservation Office at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, it was determined that the scope of this study would involve about two days of archival research in Columbia and Beaufort, up to three days of field survey, and five days for the preparation of the final report. A contract between Chicora Foundation and Walling Grove Plantation was developed and signed on May 12, 1989. The developer kindly agreed to have the title search, a significant component in the archival research, conducted by Title Abstract

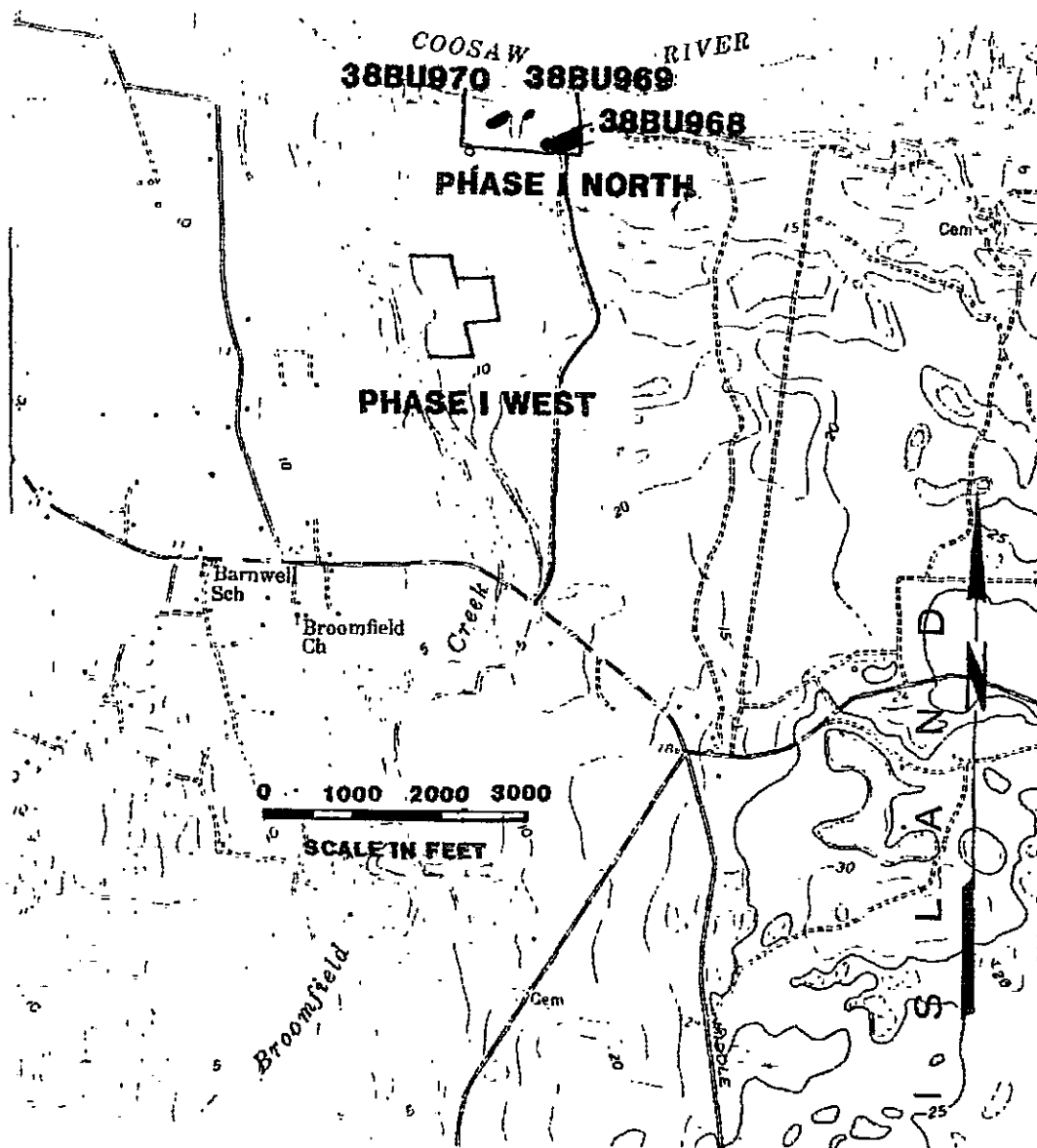


Figure 1. A portion of the Beaufort USGS topographic map showing the Walling Grove Plantation tract. Services of Beaufort, South Carolina.

Services of Beaufort, South Carolina.

The historical research conducted by the author included three days in Columbia, using resources of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, the South Caroliniana Library, the Thomas Cooper Library, and the in-house facilities of Chicora. One-half day was spent at the Beaufort RMC, not including the one day of research conducted by Title Abstract Services. While this represents a greater amount of time than originally budgeted to this phase, we found that the development of adequate historical background and site specific research required this work. We have not investigated sources at the Charleston RMC, the South Carolina Historical Society, or the Georgia Historical Society. The field work, conducted by the author and Ms. Mona Grunden, required a total of 40 person hours over the period from Friday, May 12 through Sunday, May 14, 1989.

Arrangements have been made to curate the collections from these investigations at The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island as Accession Number 1989.3. All field records will be provided to the institution on pH neutral, alkaline buffered paper and the photographic materials will be processed to archival permanence. Additional information on the processing and conservation of the artifacts may be found in a subsequent section of this management summary. All materials will be curated in perpetuity.

Effective Environment

Beaufort County is situated in the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina and is bounded to the south and southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, to the east by St. Helena Sound, to the north and northeast by the Combahee River, to the west by Jasper and Colleton counties and portions of the New and Broad rivers. The mainland primarily consists of nearly level lowlands and low ridges. Elevations range from about sea level to slightly over 100 feet above mean sea level (MSL) (Mathews et al. 1980:134-135).

The county is drained by four primarily coastal or saltwater river systems (the May, New, Broad-Pocotaligo-Coosawhatchie, and Broad rivers) and one river with a significant freshwater discharge (the Combahee River), which plays a significant role in historic rice cultivation. Because of the low topography, however, many low gradient interior drainages (such as Johnson Creek) are present as either extensions of tidal streams and rivers or flooded bays and swales. There are many diverse wetland communities influenced by tidal inundation and river flow. Upland vegetation is primarily pine or mixed hardwoods and pine, and only 15% of the county is currently cultivated (while about 5% of the total land area is urbanized) (Mathews et al. 1980:135).

The geology of the county is characteristic of the coastal plain, with unconsolidated, water-laid beds of sands and clays up to 20 feet in thickness overlying thick beds of soft marl (Stuck 1980:3). The Walling Grove Plantation area is characterized by four soil types: Coosaw, Seabrook, Wando, and Williman. The north Phase I tract, however, consists primarily of excessively well drained Wando and moderately well drained Seabrook soils. The west Phase I tract is dominated by the poorly drained Williman loamy fine sands (Stuck 1980:Map 39). While the Wando and Seabrook soils are typically very well drained, with water tables at least two feet below the surface, the Williman soils are wet and have a water table at or near the surface for about half the year. The typical Wando soil profile consists of dark brown fine sand A or Ap horizon 0.8 foot in depth overlying a brown to yellow sandy C horizon. The Williman Series soils generally exhibit a gray loamy sand A horizon up to 2.1 feet in depth overlying a light brownish-gray B horizon (Stuck 1980).

The north Phase I tract is characterized by elevations ranging from 7 feet MSL adjacent to freshwater sloughs and ponds to 15 feet MSL in the eastern third of the area. There is a low bank overlooking the Coosaw River, although the property tends to slope toward the water. The vegetation includes both open and overgrown hardwood forests, lawn areas, and mixed hardwoods. The west Phase I tract is relatively flat, with elevations ranging from 8 to 10 feet MSL. There is no bank at the marsh edge, but rather a gradual slope and resulting vegetational transition from hardwoods to salt-tolerant species such as yaupon holly and wax myrtle to marsh vegetation such as Juncas. The interior area incorporates a dense planted pine field.

Background Research

Several previous published archaeological studies are available for the Beaufort area to provide background, including several publications on the archaeology of nearby Hilton Head and Daufuskie Islands (Trinkley 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989). Only one previous published archaeological investigation has been identified for Ladys Island (Bianchi 1974), although it is not within the project area.

Previous prehistoric work in the area has revealed relatively small, shell and nonshell middens found almost exclusively adjacent to tidal creeks. Few sites have been found in the interior, away from marsh habitats. Most sites, based on this previous work, are found on excessively to moderately well drained soils, although a few are consistently found in areas which are poorly drained (which suggests that factors other than drainage may occasionally have determined aboriginal settlement location).

Work by South and Hartley (1980) suggests that major

historic site complexes will be found on high ground adjacent to a deep water access. Plantation main houses tend to be located on the highest and best drained soils, while slave settlements may be found on intermediate or even poorly drained soils. Sites such as kilns will be located near the necessary raw materials (clay, wood) and where the finished products may be easily transported. Healthful conditions and drainage are not usually significant considerations.

Based on previous studies and the presented data on the soils and drainage typical of the Walling Grove tract, there were few areas judged to exhibit a high probability for archaeological remains. The only area of high probability for either prehistoric or historic occupation included the eastern half of the north Phase I tract, which is characterized by relatively high elevations, well drained soils, and proximity to water. Areas of moderate archaeological probability included all of the marsh frontage, especially those areas around small sloughs or freshwater ponds. Such areas are found both on the north and west Phase I tracts. Areas of low archaeological probability include the more inland areas, particularly on the west Phase I tract.

Summaries of Beaufort area history are presented by Dabbs (1983), Johnson (1969), Trinkley (1986, 1987, 1988, 1989), and Woofter (1930), while sources such as Pearson (1906) and Botume (1968) provide additional primary source documentation for the area. McGuire (1985) provides a detailed account of land ownership in the postbellum period. These sources should be consulted for additional information general to Beaufort District.

Beaufort County, because of its two major losses of court documents, is a difficult area in which to do research. The current project has been able to extend the title search back only to 1865, although additional research in Charleston may be able to extend this into the early nineteenth century. These discussions are preliminary as copies of all of the archival data has not yet been obtained from the examined repositories.

The earliest reference to ownership of Walling Grove comes from the 1825 Mills Atlas, which shows the tract, with a settlement, owned by "Fickling." The 1820 population census identifies several Ficklins for Beaufort County, although the 1830 census reveals only Joseph and Sarah Fickling residing in St. Helena Parish, which incorporates Ladys Island. The 1824 tax returns of Joseph and Sarah Fickling have been located (S.C. Department of Archives and History 0015 052 1824 2046-2047). Joseph Fickling of St. Helena reported 500 acres (probably the Ladys Island plantation), as well as lots valued at \$1600 in Beaufort, goods valued at \$1500, and 38 slaves. Sarah also reports 460 acres of land, lots valued at \$1250, and 49 slaves. These returns suggest that Fickling and his wife were moderately

successful, owning both plantation and town property. Apparently Sarah Fickling had acquired property (plantation, town lots, and slaves) in her own name, or was in possession of the property prior to her marriage.

Joseph Fickling is not listed in the 1840 census, while Sarah continues to be listed through 1850. Although the 1850 census lists Sarah Fickling, the agricultural census for the same year lists her plantation as containing 460 acres. It appears that after Joseph Fickling's death sometime between 1830 and 1840, the Ladys Island plantation was sold or devised by will and Sarah continued to plant only her own plantation elsewhere in St. Helena Parish.

While the ownership of the plantation is unclear from after 1830 to 1861, the tract was confiscated by the United States government after the Beaufort area was occupied by Federal troops in November 1861. The United States Tax Commission sold the property, known as St. Queunten, to Joseph Reed on March 10, 1863, describing the tract as "bounded northerly by Coosaw River, southerly by Woodlawn, easterly by the Edward Cuthbert Place westerly by the John Johnson Place, containing five hundred and thirty acres more or less" (Beaufort County RMC, DB 7, p. 201). The 1882 report by Secretary of the Treasury Charles J. Fogler to the United States Senate lists St. Queunten as containing 530 acres and being valued at \$2120. It confirms that the property was sold to Joseph Reed for \$505, although the original owner of the property is listed as "not given" (Senate Documents, v. 4, n. 82, p. 11).

Joseph Reed, who also purchased adjacent Walnut Hill, Cuthbert (or Pleasant Point School Farm), and Johnson School Farm, attempted to operate the plantations using freedmen labor. While at first successful, by 1875 Reed was being sued by his overseer, James G. Cole, for six year's back pay and by George Waterhouse for unpaid bills. The complaint by Waterhouse is of particular interest since it provides an copy of the ledger listing Cole's purchases for Reed over the two years in question. The Court found in favor of Waterhouse and Cole during the October 1875 term and ordered that Reed's plantations be sold to pay for the debts (Beaufort County Judgement Rolls 1170 and 1171).

"St. Quinten" was sold by the Sheriff of Beaufort County to James G. Cole (Reed's overseer) on March 9, 1876 (Beaufort County RMC DB 10, pp. 79-80). Cole also purchased Reed's other properties and continued to farm the properties until his death. In 1904 Cole's heirs, Larinia B. Cole, Annie B. Haggett, and John Cole Anderson sold "St. Quintans," along with the other Reed property, to F.W. Scheper (Beaufort County DB 26, p. 46). By this time St. Queunten contained 500 acres, with 30 acres being listed as a parcel of Johnsons School Farm.

Scheper retained the property only two months, selling all of the tracts to W. F. Sanders in 1905 (Beaufort County RMC, DB 26, p. 156). Sanders, in turn, sold the tracts to Joab Mauldin of Hampton, South Carolina in 1906 (Beaufort County RMC, DB26, p. 515). The property was acquired by Leonora M. Dowling as the heir of Joab Mauldin sometime prior to 1920 (no instrument to record this transfer has been identified; see however, Beaufort County RMC DB 53, p. 546). The property was passed to Louis Dowling in 1934 (Beaufort County RMC DB 53, p. 546). After this point St. Queunten was divided north-south into two tracts, with the western most tract (which is today Walling Grove) devised Louise Dowling (Anderson) to G.G. Dowling in 1938 (Beaufort County RMC DB 61, p. 402).

In 1949 G.G. Dowling sold his section of St. Queunten to Bert H. Walling (Beaufort County DB 69, p. 117). Walling entered into an agreement with Emil H. Klatt to raise dogs on the property. The arrangement, however, failed and Klatt sued Walling in 1962 for dissolution of the partnership and settlement of various claims. The property was sold by the court to Walling in 1963 (Beaufort County RMC DB 117, p. 3). Two years later, in 1965, Walling sold the property to Ladys Island Resort, Inc. (Beaufort County RMC, DB 132, p. 244). In 1967 Ladys Island Resort, Inc. was sued by Cartinental Corporation (Beaufort County Judgement Roll 13389) and the property was sold by Harry M. Lightsey, as Special Referee, to Doris B. and Edwin S. Brock that same year (Beaufort County RMC DB 149, p. 232). In 1988 the remnant of St. Queunten Plantation was purchased from the Brocks by the current owners, Walling Grove Development Company, Inc. (Beaufort County RMC, DB 508, p. 398).

The name "St. Queunten" was originally used for the tract today known as "Brickyard." A Memorial for a 500 acre plantation laid out to Henry Quintyne in 1706 has been located (Memorials, vol. 1, pp. 354-355), as well as a later plat for 710 acres in the name of William Bull which shows "Quintyne Point," "Quintynes Creek," and "Quintynes Landing" (Colonial Plats, vol. 5, p. 167). The name was later transferred to the area to the east of Brickyard Plantation.

Besides the Beaufort District map in Mills Atlas, the only nineteenth century map of St. Queunten Plantation is the Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 55, "Coast of South Carolina and Georgia From Hunting Island to Ossabaw Island Including Port Royal Sound and Savannah River," which was published in 1873. This map, at a scale of 1:80,000, is based on topographic surveys conducted from 1852 through 1872. It shows the main house and a double slave row of nine structures oriented parallel to the marsh. The 1912 15-minute Beaufort topographic quadrangle continues to show the main house, although aerial photographs taken in 1939 by the United States Department of Agriculture show the structure in ruins (aerial CDU-3-103).

This brief historical reconstruction suggests that the plantation was in existence at least by 1820 and was owned at that time by Joseph Fickling. Upon Fickling's death in the 1830s the plantation was devised or sold and little is known about it until 1861 when the property was confiscated by the United States Government. The plantation was purchased by a northerner, James Reed, in 1863. He apparently operated this plantation, as well as adjacent tracts, using freedmen labor and an overseer until 1875. Available mapping provides information on the location of a main house and the presence of a slave row. Reed's operation failed and the property was purchased by his overseer, James G. Cole, who continued to farm the tract until his death in the late eighteenth or early twentieth century. The main house was standing, although probably in deteriorating condition, into the twentieth century.

Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques (briefly discussed with Dr. Patricia Criedlebaugh, Staff Archaeologist with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) involved an intensive survey of the marsh edge of the Phase I development area with shovel testing and screening through 1/4-inch mesh, less intensive survey of interior areas associated with marsh or fresh water sloughs, and intensive shoveling testing in the area thought (based on remnants of a tabby structure) to represent the plantation complex.

This emphasis on shovel testing is required by the tract's extensive woods coverage, which was anticipated to severely restrict surface visibility. The intensive study of the marsh edge is consistent with previous findings that sites tend to cluster adjacent to the marsh. The intensity of shovel testing was also based on information concerning soil drainage, with areas of poorly drained soils receiving less intensive investigation. As previously discussed, the western Phase I tract consists entirely of poorly drained soils and was therefore expected to produce few, if any, archaeological sites. The northern Phase I tract contained an area of high, well drained soils which was the location of the tabby ruins and the posited location of St. Queunten Plantation based on the 1873 map.

Should sites be identified by the shovel testing, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the Principal Investigator.

All soil would be screened through 1/4-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially. Each test would measure about 1 foot

square and would normally be taken to a depth of at least 1 foot. All cultural remains would be collected, except for shell, mortar, and brick, which would be qualitatively noted and discarded. Notes would be maintained for soil profiles.

These plans were put into effect, with only minor variations. Shovel testing in the vicinity of the plantation was conducted using 50 foot intervals, while elsewhere 100 foot tracts were typically used. A total of 104 shovel tests were excavated. Tests 1-7 were placed in the immediate vicinity of the tabby ruins. Tests 8-12 were placed along a transect running south from the tabby ruins at 30 foot intervals. Tests 13-16 were also placed at 30 foot intervals north of the tabby ruins. Tests 17-32 were placed along a transect running west from the tabby ruins at 30 foot intervals. Tests 33-58 were placed along the edge of the marsh at 50 foot intervals and include several additional tests in areas of positive results. Tests 59-62 were placed on a transect running east of the tabby ruins at 50 foot intervals, while Tests 63-65 were placed within a powerline easement at the western edge of the Phase I tract. Test 66 was placed outside the Phase I tract. Tests 67-71 were placed at 50 foot intervals along a transect thought to be in the vicinity of the main house. Tests 72-80 were placed at 50 foot intervals in the area east of the posited main house to investigate a possible kitchen area. Tests 81-95 were placed along a north-south transect at both 30 and 50 foot intervals adjacent to Johnsons Creek in the western tract. Tests 96-104 ran east-west in this tract, at 50 foot intervals, in order to investigate the more interior area adjacent to a fresh water slough.

Surface survey was conducted only in the area of the posited plantation structure, with roads, cleared ground, erosional areas, and a recent ditch examined for evidence of features and artifacts. Elsewhere the ground cover prevented any meaningful surface collecting.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning of artifacts was conducted in Beaufort on May 15, 1989. Cataloging is currently underway and is using the format established by The Environmental and Historical Museum of Hilton Head Island. The collections will be curated under Accession Number 1989.3. Artifact conservation has begun on ferrous artifacts as required by professional curation practices.

Analysis of the collections will follow professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains. Prehistoric ceramics will be classified using common coastal South Carolina types (Trinkley 1983). The temporal, cultural, and typological classification of the historic remains will follow Noel Hume (1969), Miller (1980), Price (1979), and South (1977).

Results

In spite of the extensive coverage of the two Phase I tracts, only three archaeological sites were identified, all on the northern tract bordering the Coosaw River. Most of the survey area contained no evidence of prehistoric or historic remains because of the distance to water and the poorly drained soils. While not considered sites, the survey did reveal several poorly preserved dike and ditch systems, thought to relate to antebellum cultivation practices. Such drainages were necessary for the production of cotton on naturally wet soils (Periam 1984:198).

Site 38BU968 is situated at the end of the dirt Walling Grove Road, about 400 feet south the Coosaw River at the eastern corner of the north Phase I tract. The site represents the remains of St. Queunten Plantation and consists of at least four loci. The site is situated on excessively drained Wando soils at an elevation of about 11 to 13 feet MSL. Site boundaries have been established based on the shovel tests and surface indications, and the site is thought to encompass an area 700 feet east-west by 300 feet north-south. This work, however, does not include all of the slave row (Locus D), which extends off the Phase I tract to the east.

Locus A, representing the main house, was examined by Tests 67-71 and 75-78. The only above ground remains are two tabby blocks, approximately 3.5 feet (E-W) by 7 feet (N-S) and oriented N13°E. These blocks are placed 30 feet apart and represent tabby supports for the two end chimneys of the main house. It appears that the main house measured about 30 by 20 feet, was of frame construction, and probably dated to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Items recovered are primarily architectural, although nineteenth century ceramics are present.

Locus B is the posited kitchen structure, situated about 100 feet east-southeast of the main house. This locus was investigated by Tests 67, 72-74, and 79. Artifacts recovered include some architectural remains, although Kitchen Group artifacts dominate the collection. Material from this area clearly spans the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Locus C represents the remains of a partially standing tabby structure and the below ground remains of a second, probably very similar, structure. The tabby ruins are situated about 250 feet northeast of the main house and were examined by Tests 1-8. Based on the partially standing ruins, the structures were about 25 feet (north-south) by 12 feet (east-west), had an opening on the south elevation (facing the yard area of the main house), and had two windows on at least the west elevation. Based on the construction techniques these structures are thought to have been built in the 1840s. Their design appears to be utilitarian

rather than domestic. Recovered artifacts suggest, however, that they were used as dwellings in the postbellum.

Locus D represents the plantation slave row. Remains begin about 100 feet east of Locus C and extend off the Phase I tract. The locus was investigated by Tests 59-63. This is the only plantation loci which does not appear to be well preserved. Landscaping has damaged the site, although the damage may decrease to the east. Remains recovered include primarily kitchen artifacts, including colono ware ceramics.

The plantation is situated in an area of open hardwoods and while there is little open ground, the undergrowth is light. The main house and two tabby structures exhibit excellent site integrity. The kitchen area exhibits good site integrity, and while the level of testing failed to identify the actual structure, an area of dark midden soil and high artifact density has been recorded. The slave row, as previously mentioned, has been disturbed by previous land modifications and its integrity within the Phase I north tract has been damaged. The plantation is situated in an area intended for additional development.

Site 38BU969 is situated on the east side of a small tidal slough on the north Phase I tract about 700 feet west of 38BU968. The soils are moderated well drained Seabrook sands and the elevation is 9 feet MSL. The environs are characterized by salt tolerant species and hardwoods. Based on the shovel tests and general topography, the site measures about 75 feet in diameter and is about 0.8 foot in depth. Shell, while present at the site, is sparse.

The site was tested by six shovel tests (Tests 40-45), although only three produced evidence of cultural remains. The recovered material is associated with upper A horizon and artifact content is very sparse. The remains recovered include small sherds of Early and Middle Woodland period pottery. The site is adjacent to the marsh and may be in area not suitable for house construction.

Site 38BU970 is situated on the west side of the small slough on which 38BU969 was found, although the soils in this area are the more poorly drained Williman Series. Site elevation is 10 feet MSL. The site appears to follow a sand ridge west from the slough and covers an area 150 by 100 feet. To the south of the site is a small, fresh water pond.

In spite of the seemingly ideal location of this site, artifact density is very low and only four of the 11 shovel tests produced artifacts. Recovered materials are similar in time periods to those found at 38BU969. The site is in an area more likely to be damaged by development activities than 38BU969.

Site Significance and Recommendations

It is generally accepted that "the significance of an archaeological site is based on the potential of the site to contribute to the scientific or humanistic understanding of the past" (Bense et al. 1986:60). If a site exhibits integrity it is likely that it may address at least some research questions and contribute information, but to be eligible the contribution should be significant.

Site 38BU968 appears to be a late eighteenth through late nineteenth century plantation, with at least four discrete activity areas currently defined. There are standing architectural remains, intact subsurface remains, and dense artifact concentrations. The bulk of the site appears to exhibit a high degree of integrity.

Known as St. Queunten Plantation, this site was probably a middling status plantation most active in the antebellum, but clearly continuing during the postbellum. Very few Beaufort area plantations have been professionally excavated, and outside of the work by Chicora Foundation on Daufuskie Island (Trinkley 1989), none of this work has been published. Therefore, this plantation offers the potential to answer significant questions regarding plantation organization, economics of the plantation, slavery, and plantation architecture.

This site is judged to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. As such, development activity should be mitigated either through a carefully developed plan of green spacing or through data recovery. If data recovery is the chosen alternative, we recommend that at least a week of additional historical research on the plantation be conducted, including intensive efforts to complete the chain of title into the eighteenth century, a more detailed examination of antebellum and postbellum census records. Archaeological investigations should explore the plantation complex as a whole, rather than simply individual areas. We recommend at least one week of excavation at the main house, one week of excavation in the kitchen area, one week of excavation at the two utility buildings, and one week at the slave row and other general yard areas.

Sites 38BU969 and 38BU970 represent the sparse scatters from a series of brief prehistoric encampments. The sites appear to have limited integrity, low artifactual variety, and a limited potential for contributing significant information. Neither site appears to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Adequate mitigation appears to have taken place with the sites' recordation and no further work is recommended. While

these sites are not capable of providing much additional information, their identification does provide information on site settlement patterns in the St. Helena area.

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